

H FAXON, & Co.
received, and offer for Sale,
store on the corner of Prince
er streets,
eral assortment of ladies,
miffs, boys and children's
SHOES,
very description; large coats
oots for fishermen. Also,
in pipes,
um in bbls.
el in do.
a Beef and Pork, (Boston Id.

and dipp'd Candles,
oz. Sitters and Sugar boxes,
Blank,
hode Island Lime,
iver manufactured Tobacco in
iver Coal, suitable for Smith's,
nd the sloop Hannah, at Her-
per's Wharf,
of coarse SALT, suitable for
Any gentleman wishing to
ill find an allowance by tak-
on board.
given for Indian Corn.

For Sale,
ing valuable Water and other
LOTS,
he town of Alexandria, viz.
—A highly valuable wa-
d wharf, situate on the east
ion street, at the distance of
or thereabouts, south of Prince
ending in front fourthward on
et forty four feet eight inches,
breadth eastward into Potomac
nded north by the stores and
lings on lot now, or late be-
Shreve and Lawrafon, and on
y a lot, late of Mark Alexan-
of Wm. Harper. The said lot
s fourth line a stone store house,
ais and the lot adjoining, and
extends along its whole front
r.

—A Lot opposite to the
situate on the west side of U.
and extending westward to
et of the breadth of forty four
ches. This lot has a value-
both said streets and Water
a frame dwelling house erect-

property will be sold altogether,
lots separately, or the front
et will be divided into distinct
feet 4 inches each, as may suit
ment of part of the purchase mo-
al credit will be given for the
approved security.
of the Lots will be shown, the
known by Acquilla and Eli-
in Alexandria, or by the fa-
Philadelphia.

HUA & THOS. GILPIN.
2.

Just Received,
scribers, at their Warehouse,
he East of King street,
n particular MADEIRA
pipes, half pipes and gr. casks.
And a quantity of
uality refined Loaf Su-
e by
J. P. SMITH and Co.
037

Notice.
persons having claims
ANCIS H. ROZER, Esq.,
f Notley Hall, are desired to
n in properly authenticated
wing the estate, are requested
mediate payment to the sub-
o is authorized to settle the

OMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.
ALSO,
EASE or RENT,
pon moderate terms.)
or three good Fisheries,
ryland side of the Potomac,
Alexandria and Broad Creek.
ove, or to Benjamin Dalany,
mont, near the premises.

Printing in all its un-
ecuted at this office
tnels and dispatch.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SNOWDEN.

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. III.]

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

No. 709.

Public Vendue.

On **TUESDAY,**
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ts,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
March 25.

Sales by Auction.

On **WEDNESDAY,**
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
streets.

Rum in hhd's and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO, A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicoes,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halfsticks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Osnaburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
March 26.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first
quality,
Grahamberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Belt Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with
a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

We have received by the sloop

Mary, from Portsmouth,
10 tons Bar Iron,
A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhd's. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins,
which will be sold cheap.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 23.

For Falmouth and a Market,

The SHIP
GEORGE and MARY,
Jeremiah Lawton,
Master,

Will be ready to sail in about
6 days. For Passage only, hav-
ing excellent accommodations, please ap-
ply to the master on board, at Col. Hoos's
wharf, or to
J. G. LADD.
March 22.

Public Vendue.

On **TUESDAY, April 5th, at 4 o'clock**
in the afternoon, will be sold on the pre-
mises,

Three handsome
Building Lots of Ground,
on a long credit; situate on the corner of
Cameron and Pitt streets.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
March 23.

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received,
Fresh Lemons by the box,
Apples by the bl.
Fresh Limes,
Sweet Cider by the bl.
And a general Assortment of Groceries.
March 22

T. SIMMS—has for Sale,

SALT,
For the fisheries; some excellent Bacon,
and first quality Segars.
March 22.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this
month, a bright Mulatto Man, named
STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He
is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant
countenance, speaks rather flow, but very active and
handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship
to a weaver, is a good workman at that busi-
ness, and a remarkable good hand in a brick-
yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is
set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind,
I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away
before, so I expect he has been incited off by
some artful villain; if it be the case, and the
man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars
on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BODGES.
N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring
said fellow at their peril, as in that case they
may expect to be prosecuted.
Fairfax County, March 22.

Notice.

All persons having claims a-
gainst the estate of William Triplett, of
Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to
bring them forward for adjustment and
payment; and all those indebted to the
estate, are respectfully called upon to make
immediate payment to the Executors—it
being their anxious wish to close all the
accounts, and settle with the legatees as
soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } Ex'ors.
GEO. TRIPLETT, }
March 1.

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their
Book Store in King street,
(Price 25 cents.)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,
ON THE
Cession of Louisiana,
To the French; and on the late breach
of Treaty by the Spaniards:
Including the translation of a Memorial
on the War of St. Domingo, and Ces-
sion of the Mississippi to France, drawn
up by a French Counsellor of State.
March 10.

CLOVER SEED,

Warranted of the last crop.
Just received and for Sale by the Sub-
scribers.

A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 28.

Fifty Barrels T A R,
Just received and for Sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE.
March 16.

On **MONDAY** the fourth day of **Ap-
ril** next, will be sold at Vendue, on
the premises, on a credit of 60 and 90
days,

Those two HOUSES on the
south west corner of King and Washing-
ton streets, at present occupied by Philip
Russell and John Violet.

The small House and Shop on
Washington street adjoining.
For information as to the title, &c. &c.
apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or to
THOS. PATTEN,
Auctioneer.

March 15.

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD.
To the highest bidder, by the Executors of
the late Gen. George Washington, the
following

TRACTS OF LAND,

at the times and places hereafter men-
tioned, viz.
On the first Monday in April,
on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles
county, in the State of Maryland, near a
place called the Fish Trap, about 16 miles
above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April,
on the premises, 519 acres in Montgo-
mery county, in the State of Maryland,
in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town,
not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at
Charlestown, 453 acres in Jefferson coun-
ty, Virginia, about two miles west of
Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hamp-
shire county, on Potomac river, about
12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on
the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson
county, on the fourth fork of Bullskin.

On the 18th day of April, on
the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson coun-
ty in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on
the premises, 571 acres in Frederick
county, 1 1/2 miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at
Paris, 2481 acres on Albby's Bent, and
885 acres on Chattin's run, in Fauquier
county.

One fourth of the amount of
the purchase money to be paid down, and
the balance in three equal annual instal-
ments, to be secured by a mortgage on
the premises and to carry interest from
the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,
A few barrels of Rhode Island
Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent
APPLES.
Feb. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.
By ALEX. McLEOD, A. M. Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of
New-York.
Feb. 5.

Will be landed to-morrow,
At Messrs. Lawrafon and Smoot's wharf,
out of the schooner Friendship, Captain
Burns, from Montserrat,

25 puncheons strong, fine fla-
vored RUM, which will be sold cheap
for cash or a short credit.

JOHN G. LADD.
March 15.

Just Received,
A large supply of Writing Paper,
of various kinds.

R. & J. GRAY.
March 15.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND

COLONIES,

WITH THE

OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;

Including the most recent discoveries and
political alterations, digested on
a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.

THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRO-
DUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plinian professor of astronomy, and
experimental philosophy, in the
University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the
latest improvements, of Arrowsmith,
and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo
volumes, of about 800 pages each,
and a quarto Atlas, containing all the
Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new
type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dol-
lars, neatly bound and lettered. Each
volume will be delivered as soon as fi-
nished, and no money required until
the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hun-
dred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of
promoting the circulation of this impor-
tant work, may have one copy gratis,
by procuring and accounting for the
subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encou-
ragement to the undertaking, the sum
at which subscribers will receive their
books is considerably under that which
will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by RO-
BERT and JOHN GRAY,
King-Street, where a specimen
of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28.

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

Forty barrels new Beef,

Five bls. Pork,

Fifty bls. Tar,

Fine and coarse Salt,

First quality Sugar in hhd's and bls.

Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in do.

Five pipes old Lisbon Wine,

One pipe Madeira, four years old,

Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,

One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet dia-
meter,

One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at his Mill,

Shorts and Bran,

Indian Meal,

Rye Meal,

Seed Oats,

Plaster of Paris by the bushel.
3d Mo. 19.

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.

For particulars enquire of
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Just Received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.
March 12.

A. WILLIS

Has just received a quantity of excellent

China Oranges, Cramberries

and Sheibark Nuts,
which he offers for sale at his store on
Prince street.

March 9.

REVIEW CONTINUED.

Munroe's Embassy, &c.

Should Spain, however, on the first application of our Minister, direct the immediate restoration of the right of deposit; what compensation will such tardy and imperfect justice afford to the inhabitants of the western waters, for the ruin of their commerce even for a single season? By what rule of equity, by what process of arithmetic, or by what logic, can you convince millions of honest and industrious citizens, that their comfort and happiness for a year, and, perhaps, for life, ought to be dependant upon the capricious will of a foreign power? By what trick or contrivance can you substitute the artificial reasonings of short-sighted politicians, who more regard their own ease and power, than the welfare of the nation, to the common sense and natural feelings of mankind in a case like the present.

This sense may, for a time, be blunted by powerful opiates; these feelings may be repressed for a season, by flattery, by specious promises, and artful appeals to prejudice, but the period will assuredly arrive when the dream which has lulled the people into an ill-founded confidence in those promises will be dissolved; when they will see and feel that they have been deceived by false patriots; that they have sacrificed their honor and happiness to feeble hands, and timid hearts, to men incapable of discharging the arduous duties of this high and important trust.—To return—

"With what front can men talk of expences on occasions like these? Is money levied on the people, and employed in the prosecution of a just war, *thrown away*? Is it not better to put this money into the pockets of brave soldiers, devoted to a meritorious cause, than to bestow it on the agents of Spanish tyranny, who will wrest a much larger sum from our hands, in the form of duties and bribes? Compare the expences of a most formidable expedition, with the losses accruing from the cessation of commerce for a few ensuing months. Admitting, what no logic can ever prove, that the provision and pay of an army of our own citizens, is so much taken from the people, never to return to them, what proportion do these bear to the profits of a free trade? Profits which it is the purpose of the expedition to secure to us, and which will unavoidably be lost by the employment of ambassadors, however successful they may prove?

"If, therefore, our army should quietly return to our own territory, merely on a revival of the treaty at Madrid, it is manifest that we have gained the most inestimable benefits; that the nation, by expending hundreds, has obtained millions; that we gain advantages, not to be bought by mere money, in the military fear and respect, which our conduct will impress upon foreign nations; that the odium of indecision and cowardice, which patience under such injuries will stamp indelibly upon us, will be effectually washed away; that our prompt resentment will make our neighbors somewhat more cautious in their future encroachments and insults; and they whom justice or gratitude restrains not from mischief, will hereafter hesitate through fear.

"But Spain, perhaps, will be angry at such summary proceedings. She will go to war, to regain her property and the efforts employed to acquire, must be followed by continual efforts to preserve; and hence a standing fire must be maintained; new fortresses must spring up; new taxes must be laid upon the people; new injuries inflicted on our general commerce, by Spanish cruisers, and Spanish interdictions in their European and West Indian harbors.

"It is hardly worth a moment's trouble to dissipate THIS phantom. They who know any more of Spain than the name, are thoroughly apprized of her present powerless and defenceless condition; that the attacks to which she is now every where exposed will only be made with more facility and consequently, her causes of fear, her motives to forbearance and concession will be far greater, when this province is lost, than at present. That the most extravagant demands will be complied with more eagerly by her, when made by the sovereign of the Mississippi, than merely by the master of the Ohio.

"All that is wanting to complete the ridicule of an embassy to Spain is the recollection that she is no longer sovereign of the Mississippi.—The province is transferred to another. What answer then can be given to our minister? It is extremely difficult to account for the late breach of treaty. That it was committed without the orders or connivance of the government, cannot be maintained but for the sake of controversy. Why then should they watonly violate their contract? Were they delirious of provoking us to war, having left objections to the neighborhood of the States than of France? Did France compel them to the violation, disdaining to receive a gift loaded with conditions, which make the gift of but little value, or willing to please us by giving us back what their predecessors had taken away?

"If the French discover, that the troubles of St. Domingo, or the jealousies of England, will occasion such delay in the execution of the cession, that the States, in case of an hostile answer from Spain, will get possession before them, they will order the Spaniards to behave to us as friends. After going the whole round of diplomatic artifices, and creating as many delays as the minister's patience will bear, the Spanish court will revive the privilege. The French know that the cession, when executed, will cancel all previous compacts, and that, however much they may despise us, it would be folly to create unnecessary difficulties in their way. They may resolve to allow us the use of the river, for the present, even after the province comes into their own hands. Their policy must be blind indeed, if it sees not the benefit of an amicable department, till their ships and armies have given them a firm possession. Whatever may be their projects for the future,* however profound may be their contempt and their hatred of us, they are neither madmen or idiots; and must, therefore, clearly see the road which it is their interest to take. It is highly probable then, that if no cession has ever been made, if, after it is made, the parties see reason to disown it, or to delay its execution, or to annul it; or if the cession be frankly avowed, and the army of France be lodged on the river at the present moment. In either of these cases, it is highly probable that our messenger will meet with a friendly reception, and the privilege he claims be granted, after a world of cavils and under limitations.

"We have no reason to impute to the courts of France or Spain, the folly of refusing our demands, provided they believe us in earnest, in our menaces of war. A sceptical mind, however, would be inclined to question their belief in this respect. They have hitherto experienced our extreme caution on this head. Our forbearance, on this occasion, when the injury was fresh, and the resentment most alive, affords but a slender proof either of our courage or sincerity. We may talk magnificently, and threaten hard, but this is the resort of the pusillanimous in all cases, and, in the present instance, is clearly proved to be mere talk, by the conduct we have hitherto pursued. Instead, however, of desiring that this glaring inference from our department, should be out balanced by the eloquence of our ambassador: instead of wishing the revival of the treaty on any terms, a lover of his country, must deeply deplore it.

"For then will the road be laid open to the French; then will the Mississippi be quietly delivered into hands, that will be ever busy in tormenting and distressing us: who cannot pursue their own advantage without detriment to us: whose gains, be they pursued honestly and openly, or wickedly and treacherously, will be equally our loss."

Those who have looked on the map of the United States, and have traced with accuracy the progress of their population, will easily perceive that the whole of our territory, however immense it appears, will inevitably be occupied in thirty or forty years. The possession of the mouth of the river, now so easy, and so indispensable to our tranquility and happiness, will when occupied by the French, be acquired with difficulty, and at the price of a doubtful and dangerous war.

"Quarrels with the French will be unavoidable. In all such quarrels, the intrigues and policy of that nation, will be far more formidable than their arms. All these factions, to which so many subordinate jurisdictions, such numbers of slaves, and so popular a government as ours have a tendency to generate, and which produce but little harm, while there is no enemy at hand to foment and to profit by them, will then be fatal to our peace, unity and independence.

"But I need not go further in the picture. Every imagination can fill it up; nor has any one hitherto betrayed so much ignorance, as to question the evils we shall suffer from the neighborhood of France, or to deny the right which we possess to this quarter of America. We have only differed with each other, as to means of eluding the evil, and securing this vast domain to ourselves. Some have endeavored to reconcile us to the project of an embassy, by telling us that its chief purpose, in case the cession to France is

* See almost all the French memoirs which Mr. Otto's preliminaries produced, especially one with this title.

avowed, is to purchase the province, from its new proprietors.

"But what a chimerical scheme is that of purchasing the river! Do not the French look to this province for the resurrection of their commerce, their power and their glory? For an outlet to their overcharged population? For a settlement and recompense to their numerous soldiery? For that increase in numbers and wealth, to which their present limits are inadequate? Do they not resort to this expedient, as the only one that fortune has left them, to secure their pre-eminence in Europe, and the humiliation of their rivals? England has barred up every other path.—

The ruinous empire of Turkey, and the rich dominions of eastern Asia, their naval power has secured from French invasion. Fortune has supplied the place of prudence, and peace has given them a field, in which the nation can expand, enrich and multiply itself, with more rapidity, with fewer impediments, and into wider bounds, than was possible in any other field. To a government with such views, shall we have the folly to offer money? What price can we offer, supposing them inclined to sell? What price is our revenue able to give, which shall come within an hundred degrees of its value to France? Our annual revenue can scarcely be raised to fifteen millions. What portion of this can we spare, from the payment of our debts, the support of our government, the promotion of public works, and provision for defence and internal order, as tribute to a foreign power, which they will not spurn at as a paltry commutation for the benefits they suffer us to rob them of? What sum could we give, though we should drain our vitals to give it, that could bear comparison with the actual revenue, both to the people and the government, which a flourishing colony would give them: a revenue, small, perhaps, at first, but continuing forever, and incessantly increasing? Not to mention the increase of ships, power and territory, which cannot be brought within the fordid bounds of pecuniary calculation, the mere coin that would flow into her treasury, and flow on without end, would reflect contempt upon the largest tribute we are able to offer; a tribute, insignificant and paltry in itself, and necessarily terminating in a fixed time.

"But let us not forget, that a tribute, thus paid, though of little value to them, is of value to us far exceeding the nominal sum. If I hold a farm and pay my rent to a landlord that lives upon the spot, and consumes it all in buying my provisions or rewarding my services, the burthen is but light. The return of the money to me, the supplying me with a ready sale for all my ingenuity and labor produce, converts the rent into a mere stimulant to my industry. The ability to pay is exactly proportioned to the demands that are made, and the wealth of the farmer keeps pace with the revenue of the landlord.

"If, on the contrary, an agent reside on the premises, and the rent of my farm, instead of paying wages to my children or immediate neighbors, who give it back to me for food, clothing and shelter, is instantly remitted to a landlord who resides in a distant country, who buys with it the labour of men, whose existence is no benefit to me, what but poverty and despair can be my portion? A rent of an hundred pounds, can more easily be paid, in the first case, than one of twenty shillings in the latter. The whole of the first returns to me, and with it I answer the new demand which every quarter produces. The second, when paid, vanishes away entirely, and I am every year poorer by this sum.

It is not denied, but that a purchase can be made at a price which we can afford to give; for if France should find the country occupied by another, or if England should resolve not to permit her to take possession, why should they not be willing to take any price for a worthless claim? But where would be the wisdom of paying any thing for a claim under those circumstances?

"Let us dwell a moment on the present state of Europe, and discover, if we can, the present prospects of the French in relation to America. The cession of Louisiana by Spain, is indisputable. The motives of the French cannot be mistaken. It is needless to enquire what motives the government of France avows: We are but little read in human nature, if we do not know that their view is to benefit themselves; we know in what way the possession of this province will benefit them; we know that such are the local

and moral relations of France, England and America, that the benefits derived by France on this occasion, will be equivalent evils to the States and to England.

"The cession, being a separate and secret contract between France and Spain, prevented not the peace of Amiens. The intricate terms of this treaty, requiring various and mutual restitutions and compensations, could not be executed in a moment. The cession was soon suspected, and its importance to England being manifest, an outcry was raised against it as a breach of treaty. As the French, however, were completely occupied in St. Domingo: as this breach existed as yet only on paper, and might by a thousand accidents, be prevented from going further than seals and signatures: as the United States, the only ally, in such a cause, on which England could depend, was silent and passive; as they still held Malta, Egypt and the African colonies of Holland in their hand, has pledged for the execution of the treaty, they did not go to war, on this account. Since that period, the unsettled and defenceless state of Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, has tempted France either to commit usurpations, or exercise controul in these countries, which the spirit or letter of the recent treaty forbid. This conduct has alarmed the English. Remonstrances and menaces; and warlike preparations are now made. Amidst the chief causes of complaint is the cession of the Mississippi, which if it were not deemed of immense importance; and if the English spirit had not become extremely hostile, would never have been drawn into a scale of war, as long as it is only an intended or suspected mischief, and as long as America is passive or neuter.

"It is somewhat doubtful in what light the French may view the dissensions of their mighty neighbors; what influence the threats of renewed war may have in their treatment of the Germans, Swiss and Italians. It is not so doubtful in what light they will regard their Mississippi project? They may pass the Rhine and the Po without the leave of England, but they cannot pass the sea without this permission. They may add Hanover and Tuscany to their empire, in defiance of the English, but they cannot send a man to garrison New Orleans, without their full consent.

"If when our Ambassador arrives, the state of things be such that France is obliged to forgo her scheme, she will consent to sell. While she has hope of gaining the province, she will not barter it for money. That people are not idiots or madmen. Though prone enough to trample on the interests of others, they are not blind to their own. Their consent to sell, therefore, is an infallible proof that they are hopeless of gaining. If a man go to law for an estate of ten thousand a year, and consents, at any time, to sell his right to the adversary for six pence, it is plain that he hopes for nothing from his suit. And why then should we consent to buy? Why divert our revenue the smallest part of it, to channels from which it will never return. Why cast millions into the coffers of strangers, which might be so usefully bestowed on the improvement of our half-deserts: in making our rivers and roads passable; our harbors commodious and secure: the hostile and independent savages around us, husbandmen and citizens: or in annihilating public debts?

"But, doubtless, whatever be our resolution as buying, it is desirable to place France in that situation which will prompt her to sell: that is, it is our interest to make the execution of the contract of cession impossible. What are the present scruples and apprehensions of France; what the councils of the English? how far the latter may be prompted to oppose the sailing of a squadron, either by new provocations and alarms, or by a more careful meditation on the consequences of this scheme, we cannot certainly know. The delay of the armament, its destruction by the elements, the change of its course from the Mississippi to St. Domingo, the hostilities of England, are all desirable events, and probable, but not certain. It is incumbent on us, therefore, to do what is in our power to make them certain. The occupation of the province by our troops, will give us this inestimable certainty. We shall ravish it from Spain in consequence of injuries received from Spain. If the French deem themselves the injured party, and have the folly to attempt to wrest it

PHILADELPHIA. Arrived, extra, via, er, Bird, Cleared, son, St. Cr Thomas; Antigua; Port Republic Cayenne.

The Jackson of O hales of cotton islands, was entirely cotton-gins and S lowing part event are was passing ing come the passage captain have put out; b dent from again went secure—soo they were of fire; an the cotton blaze. T calm, but it great violence a few moments enveloped. The cap boat, which ter, when it and intr got into the fire, and the passing duty performed had scarce quarter deck. Through Jackson acted an judgment serve the the cable he blown and the cargo,

BAL Extract of the man under do "Our standing ed very dispir ed up with ments at especially a vention France, the little prof

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om us, what but defeat and disappoint-
ment must pursue them?
"An enemy's fleet might as well at-
tempt to ascend the clouds, as to ascend
this river without the permission of the
occupant. The current always strong, is
impetuous during the first six or eight
months of the year, when the river over-
flows. There is no probability of stem-
ming the middle stream, and those who
mount the river are obliged to creep along
the right shore, where the torrent some-
what slackens, and to make their way,
painfully and slowly, by the aid of ropes
tied to trees. For forty miles must
they thus struggle against nature, and then
the fort of Plaquemine presents an in-
supermountable bar to their further progress.
This fort is raised in the midst of a bog,
through which, from the upper country,
an artificial road is maintained, wide e-
nough for one man to tread. On every o-
ther side is water and swamp, in which
the very shadows of men would sink. The
heavy guns of this fortress have ab-
solute command of the channel, and the
shipping, always thwarted by the torrent,
and incapable of anchorage, lies at their
mercy."
"To land troops east or west of the
mouth of the river, is a project equally
chimerical. An army that should march
from either side, would encounter inces-
sant torrents, impenetrable thickets and
an universal bog. These obstacles would
not render the success of an invasion by sea
merely doubtful; they would render it
impossible. But admitting that human
perseverence would surmount even physi-
cal impediments like these; it is plain that
when the defenders are not less numerous
and brave than the assailants, when all
these natural obstacles are seconded by
well appointed troops, that the cause of
invaders must be desperate."
(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.
Arrived, ship Commerce, West, Cal-
cutta, via New York; sloop Sea Flow-
er, Bird, New York, 3 days.
Cleared, ship Thomas Chaikley, Gib-
son, St. Croix; brigs Polly, Mullen, St.
Thomas; Eliza and Sarah, Whitehead,
Antigua; Joseph and James, Watson,
Port Republic; schr. Eliza, Bingham,
Cayenne.

The schooner Anna, capt. William
Jackson of Charleston, with a cargo of 249
bales of cotton fr Beauort & the adjoining
islands, was, on the night of the 4th inst.,
entirely consumed by fire, between Mor-
gan's and St. Helena Islands. The fol-
lowing particulars of this unfortunate
event are furnished by a gentleman who
was passenger on board: The sch'r hav-
ing come to anchor early in the evening
the passengers and crew retired to bed, the
captain having previously had all the fire
put out; but apprehensive of some acci-
dent from the carelessness of the crew he
again went on deck, and saw every thing
secure—soon after they had fallen a sleep,
they were roused with the dreadful cry
of fire; and on leaving the cabin, found
the cotton on deck, sails and rigging, in a
blaze. The night had been remarkably
calm, but it now commenced blowing with
great violence from the westward; and in
a few moments the vessel and cargo were
enveloped by this destructive element.
The captain and crew jumped into the
boat, which was fortunately in the wa-
ter, whence captain Jackson, with a spi-
rit and intrepidity that does him credit,
got into the cabin windows, although on
fire, and handed out the trunks, &c. of
the passengers—he was with much diffi-
culty persuaded to leave the vessel, and
had scarcely got into the boat when the
quarter deck fell in.
Throughout this distressing scene, capt.
Jackson acted with the greatest coolness
and judgment; and in his exertions to pre-
serve the property was much burnt—the
cable having been cut, the vessel was
blown ashore; but a very small part of
the cargo, however, was saved.

BALTIMORE, March 25.
Extract of a letter from an American gen-
tleman of much respectability at Paris,
under date of the 20th of Dec. 1802.
"Our countrymen her who have long
standing claims on this government, are
very disappointed indeed: After being bucy-
ed up with the hope of receiving pay-
ments at the restoration of peace, and
especially after the ratification of the con-
vention between the United States and
France, they see now that they have as
little prospect of receiving any adequate

payments as ever. There is hardly any
one of them here but would gladly take
40 per cent. of the amount of their re-
spective demands. It is generally be-
lieved that peace between this country
and England will not be of a long conti-
nuance; both governments appear to be
diffident of each other, though it is
place be reforted by many of the Eng-
lish nobility who are much carefid. A
strong party is working in England to
bring back Mr. Pitt into administration;
should they succeed it is generally thought
that war would become inevitable, and
that it would immediately take place.
This country keeps up a most expensive mi-
litary establishment, say four hundred and
fifty thousand land forces, which by the
estimate of the minister of war cost an an-
nual expence of two hundred and sixty two
millions tournois, whilst the whole reve-
nue is but about four hundred and seventy
millions—of course you may easily judge
of the embarrassed circumstances of this
country's finances. This will account for
the non payment of about one hundred and
fifty millions tournois they owe to foreign-
ers of all nations; they are even anticipat-
ing always about nine months on the na-
tional revenue for the daily expenditure of
government, and there is to this moment
no mode proposed to extinguish this deficit.
Trade is dull and private confidence ex-
hausted by numerous failures which have
lately taken place in this capital."

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

Died last night, Doctor ROBERT
BLACK, of this town. His friends are
invited to attend his funeral this after-
noon at half past four o'clock, from his
lodging in Cameron street, next door to
Mr. T. Irwin's.

Some of the southern papers contain a
marvellous account of an attack alleged
to have been made on a British ship by
lieutenant Sterett in the United States
sloop of war Enterprize, in which (it is
related) sixty of the English ship's crew
were killed. The story is false in every
particular but the following—a British
merchantman being met off the Barbary
coast by the Enterprize, refused to hoist
her colors, upon which the Enterprize
threw a shot across her, and still persisting
in not shewing colors, a shot was thrown
in such a way as to indicate a determina-
tion to make her shew whether she was or
was not a pirate, and with success. The
British skipper complained at Gibraltar of
this act of compulsion—and received in
return a severe reprimand for not shewing
his colors; but not a shot was fired into
the ship, and of course the 60 killed were
mere men in buckram.

Aurora.

It is reported that the dey of Algiers
has refused to accept the stipulated sum
of 30,000 dollars, sent by our govern-
ment under conventional obligations.
[ibid.]

The Federalists are called "hawks."
This is democratic cant. The crimes of
a Cataline are charged upon them, and if
we are to believe assertions, there is a con-
spiracy to overturn the government by fe-
ditation and civil war. Look at the mo-
tives of Federalists. Is there one which
does not concern & the honor interest of the
country? Who are to be sufferers in the
event of war? The Federalists, the men
of property. But the people of Ken-
tucky and Tennessee are not Federalists.
Yet they are the men who have mani-
fest disposition to do for themselves what
the government would not do for them.
Mr. Davis ridiculed the tender resolu-
tions of Mr. Randolph. And yet Mr. Da-
vis is not a Federalist. But he has spi-
rit and independence of sentiment, and law
nothing in those peurile effusions, but in-
sult added to injury. No measure of re-
dress was proposed; they were offered
Mr. Randolph's sympathy for their
wrongs, and this was to make them con-
tented under the loss of property, and the
smear of violated faith.

The next step, was a letter from Mr.
Jefferson to the Governor of Kentucky,
informing him, that his sensibilities were
duly affected with the "occlusion" of New
Orleans, and that Chevalier D'Yrujo,
the son-in law of Governor Mc Kean, had
in fact, written to the Spanish Intendant
This was just as efficient as Mr. Ran-

dolph's resolutions. The Chevalier as a
public officer had no authority over the
Intendant; this, therefore, as a public
measure, was absurd. The Intendant treat-
ed the interference with contempt, as he
had derived his authority from a higher
source, and did not feel himself account-
able to the son-in-law of Governor Mc
Kean for its use. Here again the western
people were led to expect relief, and the
Aurora derived much consolation from the
expected influence of the Minister. But
it proved to be (what every unprejudiced
man saw at first) a mere bubble, a toy, a
scrap of paper, ridiculed by some and treat-
ed with contempt by others.

The plot had now thickened, and Mr.
Munroe came forward in the dress of a for-
eign minister. This measure was of the
same character with the others, though
more important in its consequence. We
do not say that a Minister ought not to
have been sent in the progress of these di-
ficulties; but we have no hesitation in say-
ing, that Mr. Munroe, of all others, was
the best qualified to insure the dependance
of this country upon France. He has
been tried, and found ready to purchase,
with abject submission and money, the fa-
vor of the great nation. What, then, are
we to expect from this mission but new
proposals of humiliation, and new sacrific-
es, as the conditions of our dependance?
Two Millions have been voted in
secret, to be placed at the disposal of the
executive and some months hence we may
ask Mr. Munroe whether he has got its
equivalent in promises and professions.
There is little doubt that Bonaparte will
be willing to satisfy Mr. M. with these;
there is none that he will be satisfied with
them. He is an instrument to be played
upon; a figure of wax to take any impres-
sion or be moulded into any form by the
plastic hand of the First Consul.

At length a growing sense of public in-
dignation of such delusive policy, when
some measure of defence was loudly deman-
ded, produced the resolutions of Mr. Ross.
Here a spirit of patriotism was kindled.
The patriotic and eloquent efforts of Ross
Morris, Mason and others, coinciding
with a general sense of justice, drove our
trembling administration from its system
of false economy, and dissolving popular-
ity. Mr. Brackenridge substituted resolu-
tions, which, general and inefficient as
they are, show the pressure of public sen-
timent.

In fine, the whole system of measures,
relative to this interesting subject, has
been absurd and feeble in itself; disgrace-
ful to the country, and deeply injurious to
those it pretended to relieve. At home
it has manifested concern in words, and
spirit in sensibility; abroad it has exhibit-
ed a spectacle of tameness under injuries
wantonly inflicted which always invites
repetition. It neglected to prepare when
preparation would have had its influence;
and it now places the administration in the
awkward situation of assuming a virtue
they do not possess, and of attempting the
character of patriotism by compulsion.—
An appearance of spirit, when the secret is
out that there is none; an attitude of re-
sistance, when it is known how painful
it is, constitutes our bulwark and our
strong defence.

Well, the French will soon have possession
and become a neighboring nation. All res-
trictions will probably be taken off, vio-
lated rights be restored, and Victor will
tender his assurances of amity. This will
coincide with the plans of Bonaparte; it
will brighten the face of the administra-
tion with joy; it will finally ruin the
country. The Emperor of the Gauls at
present is occupied in planning the downfall
of England; and to do this with greater
certainty of success, it must stand unaided
by coalition. Why then should fresh ag-
gressions provoke it, when the designs of the
settlement upon our borders are secondary,
and can be deferred without hazard or in-
convenience? Nay, they can be with ad-
vantage; for time is necessary to give
operation to that system of policy which has
subdued the finest countries of Europe. An
interest must be created, a faction must be
formed of the materials which human na-
ture furnishes, to prey upon the vitals;
till force is hardly required to finish what
jacobinism had begun. To do all this will
require an interval of professions and sun-
shine. Such an administration as ours
will love to bask in it; and we shall bear
much of their adroitness and wisdom. A
few millions will be deemed well spent in
procuring tranquility upon our borders;
and we shall be called upon to admire the
artifices of our own ruin. We must look
pleasant while the poison is mingling for

us, which though slow in its operation, is
sure of its effect.
Can it be necessary to cite French Eulogy
to this point? Look at the map of Eu-
rope, & then ask, what means the loss of
Empire have been thus extended. You can
hardly open a book published during the
last ten years, which will not afford some
information. Still the same policy will
be practised with the same success. Ibo
the marks, which Experience, with a
scourge of scorpions, has left upon others,
are constantly before us, we still invite the
stroke. [Pal.]

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,
Sloop Blackbird, Patton, Bermuda

DENTISTRY.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alex-
andria are respectfully informed, that
T. BRUFF, Dentist,
Inventor and Patentee of the Perpendicular
Extracting Instrument,

is now at Mr. Gadsby's, beginning to
fulfil his appointments, and will receive
fresh applications for a few days to come.
Those who are injured in their speech,
as well as their appearance, by the loss
of their teeth, may have transplanting
done in a permanent manner, or artificial
teeth set after the most perfect model of
nature. Those who wish to have their
teeth restored to their natural elegance,
with instruments that cannot injure the
enamel, and without pain, have now an
opportunity.

He gives immediate and effectual relief
in all cases of scurvy; prevents hollow
teeth from further decay, and extracts
such as are too far gone to save, with a
degree of ease to the patient of which no
other instruments are capable.

Parents who wish their children to grow
up with found and regular teeth, may have
them on his subscription list (where the
terms are stated) at Two Dollars per year,
and regularly attended.

From the increasing demand
for his DENTIFRICE, he has brought
with him a larger supply than usual, and
will make a proper allowance to those who
buy to fill again.
March 28. eo

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of
Turk's Island SALT, aboard at Colonel
Ramsay's wharf, and for sale by
J. and J. H. TUCKER.
March 28. d

Flowers for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to
leave this country, will offer for sale, a
great quantity of FLOWERS, collected
with great care, knowledge and choice,
viz.

About two thousand of the best
HYACINTHS imported from Harlem,
consisting of about 300 different sorts, in
color and size, all of the most valuable
kind that can be procured.

Also, from 2 to 3000 Tulips
of the first quality, consisting of 250 dif-
ferent sorts, imported from Harlem and
parts of Flanders, where those flowers are
found in the greatest perfection. The hy-
acins will be in full bloom about the 12th
of April, and will be sold on that day at
10 o'clock in the morning, in parcels,
to the highest bidder, at my plantation near
Bladenburg, if fair, if not the first fair
day.

I will also sell at the same time
my GARDNER, a Negro man 35 years
of age, with his wife and children; he
has been a waiter, is a very good garden-
er and shoemaker; the woman is about
30 years of age, a good cook, washer and
sews tolerably well.
H. STIER.

March 28. 31 5 & 8th A

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn any person from
taking an assignment of a Bond given
by the subscriber to Charles Shaw, for the
purchase of a horse, which the subscriber
believes was unsound before the sale. The
bond was given for the sum of seventy-
three dollars, and dated the 30th day of
January, 1803.

JOHN BROWN.

March 28. e314
Printing in all its variety ex-
cuted at this office.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER
Respectfully informs the Public that he has
received from Lee & Co's Patent and
Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a
fresh assortment of the following
Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use
throughout the United States, many of
them being sold cheaper than the drugs
of which they are compounded, could be
purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY A-
gent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs,
Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Ap-
proaching Consumptions.
To parents who have children afflicted
with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it
is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and
in a short time entirely removes the most cruel
disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir
is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small,
that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attor-
ney General of the State of Maryland,
Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my
opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used
in my family for two or three years past, with
uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or si-
milar complaints have rendered medicine ne-
cessary. I have myself found it an excellent and
agreeable remedy for a very painful and trou-
blesome affection of the breast, accompanied
with forensils and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recom-
mend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine,
and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore,
was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a
very complicated disorder, occasioned by a fe-
verish cold caught several months ago. He
breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was
often thrown into weakening sweats when he
attempted to walk any distance, and his voice
would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper, he has been
upwards of six weeks without a return of his
complaints, and desires to give this public tes-
timony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for
the speedy relief and permanent cure of the vari-
ous complaints which result from dissipated plea-
sures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in cli-
mates unfavourable to the constitution—the im-
moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any
other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or
excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to
females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings
in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the
Stomach and back,
Consumptions, Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits, Melancholy,
Loss of appetite, Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood, Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections, Relaxations,
Inward weakness, Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weakness, Obstructed menses,
Fluoribus, (or whites) Barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long preva-
lence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a
general impoverishment of the system, excessive
debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the
flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could re-
pair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine
has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EX-
TRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheuma-
tism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face
and neck, &c. And has performed more cures
in the above complaints than all the other medi-
cines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you
call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard,
which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of
the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a
long time, and which had baffled every article
in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-
ment resorted to in practice for the cure of this
obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful
you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-
Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets,
Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as fol-
lows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was
so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism,
very dangerously situated, the consequence of a
severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her
bed for several weeks, and was at length re-
duced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the
most respectable medical advice was followed,
and every probable remedy attempted: when
feeling several cases of cures performed by Ham-
ilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they
were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South
Second-Street. The first application enabled
her to walk across the room, and the use of one
bottle restored her to her usual state of health
and through

JOHN HOOVER.

Sown and sabbatized before Ebenezer Forger-
son, one of the justices of the peace for Phi-
ladelphia County.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGE.

Which have within four years past cured up-
wards of one hundred and twenty thousand
persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every
situation, of various dangerous complaints aris-
ing from worms, and form obstructions or foul-
ness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of
similar title, is commonly complained of as op-
erating with violence; on the contrary, a parti-
cular excellence of this remedy is its acting suit-
ed to every age and constitution; contains no
thing but what is perfectly innocuous, and is so
mild in its operation that it cannot injure the
most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest in-
fant of a week old, should no worms exist in
the body; but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is
foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the pro-
duction of worms and many fatal disorders.
They are particularly efficacious in carrying off
all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and
bilious complaints, and are the safest and mild-
est purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms
by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chief-
ly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round
worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the
Cucurbitus, or short, flat, white worm, and
lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from
its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards
long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and
most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are
disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—
Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose
and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic
fits, and sometimes privation of speech—staring
and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular ap-
petite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purgings, with slimy and foetid stools—
Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and
sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and
thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Exces-
sive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy coun-
tenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symp-
toms, should have immediate recourse to HAM-
ILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LO-
ZENGE, which have been constantly attend-
ed with success in all complaints similar to those
above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally
during the warm season, will effectually pre-
vent the vomiting and purging of children, a
dreadful disorder which annually destroys thou-
sands of the infant part of our cities. It is like-
wise the mildest and most certain remedy known
and has restored to health and strength a great
number when in an advanced stage of this fatal
complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment
in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with
eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and
a agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenti-
city of which any person may ascertain,
either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on
the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore,
began about 20 months ago to be grievously af-
flicted with a tape worm, which increased fast
in size and strength, so as to excite the most
horrid sensations by its writhing motions and
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and
tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful ap-
prehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in
a similar situation—his appetite waned rapidly,
and with that his strength, so that he was un-
able to attend to any business—when he heard
of some excellent cures performed by Ham-
ilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which
brought away about FOUR YARDS of the
worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first
vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co.
for more of their medicine, with their advice—
from which resulted the total expulsion of his
formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he
supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more.
A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Ful-
ler is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neigh-
bours, and himself will gratify any who may
wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce
such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they
are perfectly innocent and mild in their opera-
tion on the human body, even taken in large
doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particu-
lar mildness is abundantly evident in innumera-
ble cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler,
York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MO-
THER, minister of the Moravian church, in
York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recom-
mended to me as a very adequate means for the
cure of children afflicted with worms, I procur-
ed a box for the use of my family, to try, whe-
ther by means of this medicine, I might be en-
abled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, dif-
ferent other means had proved abortive. My
eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very
restless at night, grew leaner from time to time;
in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of
health, which would yield to none of the medi-
cines administered, until I gave him two doses
of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which
carried off a substance to at appearance a mer-
curious but upon close inspection quit repelled

with very small living animals. No trace of that
sort of worms which usually afflict children,
came from him. Since that period he grew re-
markably better in health, and though lean,
has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine, a
purging substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or
any of those disagreeable sensations, so often oc-
casioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole,
I judge this medicine to be, besides its main ob-
ject, one of the most salutary means for restor-
ing lost appetite, and promoting a proper state
of digestion, by carrying off that bilious sub-
stance, which engenders so much indisposition
both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GER-
MAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily remov-
ing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable through-
out Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly
innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repel-
lent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of
unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, par-
ticularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
fours, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickley
heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without
impeding that natural, insensible perspiration
which is essential to health. Yet its salutary ef-
fects are speedy and permanent, rendering the
skin delicately soft and clear, improving the com-
plexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never
failing to render an ordinary countenance
beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the
TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and
strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from
decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by
absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness,
which suffered to accumulate, never fails to in-
jure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effect of natural weakness or of ac-
cident, deflections of rheum, dullest, itching
and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those
maladies which frequently succeed the small pox,
measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthen-
ing a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
light.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the
ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at
one application, and may be used with perfect
safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week
old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any
other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not
accompanied with that tormenting smart which
attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.
A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal dis-
ease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of
cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and ma-
lignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so
as to be used with safety by persons in every sit-
uation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off super-
fluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to
restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free
perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which
are often attended with fatal consequences—a
dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its
first appearance. They are celebrated for re-
moving habitual constiveness—sickness at the stom-
ach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Plea-
sants, Richmond; Rofs and Dou-
glass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fre-
dericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smith-
field; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr.
Miller, Winchester; R. Green,
how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw-
Leeburg.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

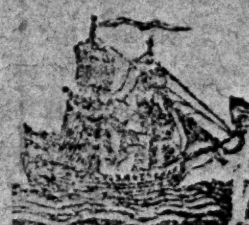
Has for Sale on low terms, at his store,
corner of Prince and Union Streets,
1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,

First quality Russia Cordage, assorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Pepper and Cassia,
Boxe fresh Raisins,
Sherry,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Catalonia,
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas,

Bales India Cottons, Checks and Calicoes,
China and Longee roman Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Osnaburghs,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Seal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17.

For BOSTON.



The fast sailing (copper
bottom) BRIG
HARMONY,
Robert B. Hall,
Master.

Intended to sail on Friday next. For
freight of two hundred bls. or passage,
having excellent accommodations, apply
to
JOHN G. LADD.

Who offers for sale from said vessel, now
landing at Merchants' wharf,
3 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy,
7 chests Gunpowder and Young Hyson
Tea,
Some Lime and Plaster of Paris.
March 21.

JOHN G. LADD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the

snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,
100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvas,
2 bales fine Osnaburghs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.
6 bales of Glue,
16 Feather Beds with Bolsters and
Pillows,

10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhds. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine
fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.
March 10.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about

16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18.

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity,
Jan. 10.

Just Received and for Sale,
Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes

and Cocoa Nuts. Also,
A few boxes of excellent Havan-
na SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18.

Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt,

in bags of four bushels each, for sale by
WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 26.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims
against the estate of Thomas Cave, of
Dumfries, deceased, are requested to bring
them for adjustment and payment; and
all those indebted to the estate are respect-
fully called upon to make immediate pay-
ment to the executrix, it being her anx-
ious wish to close all the accounts.

MARY ANN CAVE.

Alex. March 18.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale
on the premises, the first day of April
if fair, if not the next fair day there-
after,

A tract of LAND in the coun-
ty of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the
Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trip-
lett, containing 500 acres, a considerable
part of which is in Wood, formerly the
property of Augustine Love, and by him
conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by
said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers
for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth
of the purchase money to be paid on the
day of sale, two fifths in twelve months,
and the remaining two fifths in eighteen
months from the day of sale; for which
payments approved security will be re-
quired.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

VOL. III.]

Sales by

On WEL

At 10 o'clock, will
store, the corner
streets.

Rum in hhd

Whiskey in bar

Apple Brandy

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes

Molasses in hhd.

Sugar in hhd.

White and brow

Coffee in casks

Raisins in kegs

Queen's Ware,

A variety of

—AMONG

Brand Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfstiches,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PAT

March 26.

Public

On F

At 10 o'clock, will

Rum in hogl

French Brandy

Gin in pipes and

Whiskey and A

Sugar in hhd.

Coffee in tierces

Chocolate

White and brow

Mould and dipt

Raisins in kegs,

Figs in kegs and

Queens Ware in

FURNI

A variety of

Among

Cloths, Co

Kerleymeres,

Plains and Ke

Negro Cotton

Elaficks, blo

Calimancoes

Yarn Stockin

Chintzes and

Irish Linens,

Platillas,

Osnaburghs an

Mullins and

India Mullin

Bandanna Ha

Silk Stocking

Coloured Tho

Plated Cande

And sundry

P. C

March 29.

ABEL

A FRESH

Rhode-Island C

Apples,

Crab Cyder, by

quality,

Cranberries,

Sweet Oranges,

Lemons, by the

Best Rhode-Island

Mackerel, by th

a general

GROCERY